QUAY'S BANK DEALINGS.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE METHODS OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

Clay Kemble, the Assistant Cashler of the Institution, Says That Cashier Hopkins Was the "Whole Bank"-Red Book Entries Identified as in Hopkins's Handwriting. The Bank Books Admitted-Quay Said Not to Have a Pass Book.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.-The most important witness at to-day's proceedings in the case against United States Senator Quay was H. C. L. Kemble, who at one time was assistant eashier of the People's Bank. He was called in the afternoon and testified that Cashier John S. Hopkins, who killed himself, was the "whole bank" and that he had "charge of everything." particularly of call orders and collateral, nobody else ever seeing them.

During the examination of the witness the "red book " was injected into the trial and several of the entries of figures in it were identifled as being in the handwriting of Hopkins. He also identified the minutes of the Board of Directors asking for a letter from the State Treasurer before a loan of \$100,000 could be made to Richard R. Quay.

Other witnesses examined were O. I., Taber, receiving teller of the People's Bank, who identified the 217 books of the bank which were put in evidence, and Dr. D. T. Richardson, an expert on insanity, who was called in the afternoon to testify as to the insanity of Charles 8. Austin, former teller of the People's Bank That he was insone was admitted by the defence. Charles H. Woodruff, individual bookkeeper: Edward R. Marsha, paying teller; Harry S. Walker and William Goldenberg. brokkeepers, were also put on the stand to identify books and entries.

Mr. Taber, at half past 10 o'clock, was called to the stand. He told how, from 1884 to February, 1888, he was bank messenger, and had nothing to do with the books. Thereafter until the middle of May, 1801, he had charge of the L to Zindividual ledger. While on his hol-Idays the entries were made by the A to K bookkeeper, Mr. Roborts. He had in his charge the A to K individual ledger from May, 1801, to September, 1808, and made all the entries therein, C. H. Woodruff, Jr., doing this work while he was away. From September, 1896, untiithe bank closed Mr. Taber was receiving teller, Mr. Woodruff filling his place while he

Here came the first of the legal controversies, which to the layman appear so needless and to the lawyer important enough to warrant the taking of an exception. Were your entries made in the regular

course of business of the bank?" asked the District Attorney,
"I object to that question," interjected Mr.

Shields. "It is a leading question."

The Court decided that it was a proper ques-

Mr. Rothermel ventured to inquire whether the entries were made at the time the transac-tions recorded took place. Mr. Shields was again up, objecting. Why?" he was asked

"On the ground that the question is a lead-

Here Mr. Shields advanced the point of law that it was not the words alone that made a question a leading one, but the questioner's tone, inflection and manner. Judge Biddle did not quite agree with Mr. Shields's views as to

inflection and manner. Judge Biddle did not quite agree with Mr. Shields's views as to tones and inflections, and the defence got another exception. The prosecution got the answer from the witness. That answer was nothing more than the narrative of the manner in which banking transactions were recorded in any institution. Mr. Taber admitted the occurrence of errors such as ordinarily happen in the course of business.

But your books always balance?

"Oh, ves.; they always balance in the end."

This reply was made indvertently, and witness blushed as the prors laughed.

The "scratchbook," which witness kept as receiving teller, was taken up. The memoranda in it, he said, showest what he got from depositors. The majority of the entries were made by the witness. A few were made by the witness, A few were made by the witness, A few were made by the witness. The majority of the entries were made by the witness. The majority of the entries were made by the credit book. Cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Shields.

"Can you tell in what books Cashier Hopkins occasionally made entries?" ne asked.

"Yes, sir. In the cash book, general ledger, discount book, foreign and domestic bill book, cashier's check book and the credit book I have already mentioned?

Mr. Shields took up the question of the manner in which entries were made from checks. Mr. Taber said he received the checks from the paying teller; while he knew many of the signatures, he did not know will. He could not, therefore, of his own knowledge, depose to the truth of the transactions he recorded. Mr. Taber, further on, in answer to questions, said that thopkins hus general supervision over the work of the clerical lerce. He did not, how-were, watch each individual entry. Then Mr. Shields wanted to know, point blank, how many of the bank's books had been burned?"

"How wars the ones, were taken to a furnace?"

"The were taken away

on another tack.
"Were you present when the letters offered in evidence were taken out of Mr. Hobkins's desk?"
"Yes, sir. I saw them lifted out of the draw-"Yes, sir. I saw them three out of the diagnostic states of the control of the co

nonice I that they were through with the wit-ness.

Mr. Rothermel, however, had several more questions, some of which related to the miss-ing books, which subject had been introduced by Mr. Shields.

Have you a list of the books since 1886 that are missing?" he asked.

Yes, sir."

The witness then read the list of the books

The witness then read the list of the books which are no longer in existence.

After some further questions as to the minute book Mr. Kemble was excused. The District Attorney then offered the minutes relating to the \$100,000 denosited by Benjamin Haywood, State Treasurer, and the record that it was made in pursuance of a letter to be written by Senator Quay. Attorney Watson pleaded strongly against the admission as evidence of the minutes.

After Mr. Woodruff came Edward R. Marsh, at present an official of the Northwestern Bank but formerly an employee of the wrecked People's Bank. From Juny, 1875, is September, 1896, he said he was receiving teller of the bank and then paying teller till the time of its failure. At the District Attorney's request he, like the other witnesses, told of the books it was his duty to keep. Various questions were asked him about the manner in which those books were kept.

was his duty to keep. Various questions were asked him about the manner in which those books were kept.

Finally Mr. Rothermel had occasion to repeat a statement of Mr. Marsh to the effect that when he paid a check he at once made an entry of it in the check book. Mr. Shields thought the witness had said the entry was made at the end of the day and objected to the statement of Mr. Rothermei. Immediately there was another interchange of the pointed remarks that are becoming frequent as the trial goes on.

The examination of Mr. Marsh was on the same line as that of the previous witness. Gross-examination developed only that he had not with his own eyes soen all the things happen which he recorded in his books. Harry S. Walker, for eight years a bookkeeper at the People's Bank, said he had charge of the L to Zledger. His testimony was shuilar to that of Marsh. He never saw a deposit book of Mr. Quay. William K. Goldenberg, who had the L to Zledger in 1849, gave similar testimony. His examination completed the work of the morning session.

With the beginning of the afternoon session Dr. David Richardson testified that Charles S. Austin, the bank's paying teller, is in a mental condition making it impossible for him to testify, and Mr. Taber was called to prove that Austin was the paying teller from 1870 to September. 1848, and made the entries which appeared in his books. Mr. Taber also swore that the late William T. Roberts kept the A to K individual ledger from 1880 to 1801, when he died.

died.

The witness further said the books in the courtroom were those kent by the bank since 1886. Mr. Shields, by agreement of counsel, was allowed to have entered on the record that the "red book" was not included in this statement.
District Attorney Bothermel then called Clay

was asked.
"He was. In fact, he was the whole bank."
"Did he have charge of any particular branch of the have business?"
"He had entire control of the call loans and

collaterals. No one else knew anything about them."

After Mr. Kemble had said that he was famillar with Mr. Hopkins's handwriting Mr. Rothermel stepped forward, saying:

"I propose to show you this book," and, turning toward the defence: "You see what it is, gentlemen?"

"I propose to show you this book." and, turning toward the defence: "You see what it is, gentlemen?"

"Hold on; let us see it!" exclaimed Mr. Shields, and the book was handed to him.

The book was that known as the minute book of the bank, and after a short conference of the lawyers for the defence it was admitted. Mr. Kemble identified it and declared that the writing in it was done by John S. Hopkins. Next Mr. Rothermel picked up another book, which was at once recognized as the famous "red book," and again approached the witness. Before he had time to ask a question, however, Mr. Kemble forestalled the expected interrogation by saying:

"I never saw that book."
Immediately Messres Shields and Shapley were on their feet contending that the witness's answer should be placed on the record. Mr. Rothermel, on the other hand, contended that the remark as a voluntary declaration was not evidence and that he had asked no question.

"Indeed you did. I heard you," came from Mr. Shapley.

"It is very strange," was the sunve reply, "that you can hear so much better than I can, especially with my voice so near me."

After considerable argument, however, the Judge sustained Mr. Rothermel in his contention.

"Testify as to whether, the handwriting on

tion.
"Testify as to whether the handwriting on those pages is the handwriting of John S. Hopkins," said Mr. Rothermel.
"I do not recognize those entries indicating as being in the handwriting of John S. Hopkins."

kins."

"State what ones, you do recognize as being in his handwriting."

"The figures are in John S. Hopkins's handwriting." "The figures are in John S. Hopkins's hand-writing."

Cross-examined by Mr. Shields, Mr. Kem-ble's evidence on the famous red book came down to this: That of the twelve pages shown him he could swear the figures were written by Mr. Hopkins, and the inscriptions or memoranda were not in Mr. Hopkins's hand-writing.

memoranda were not in Mr. Hopkius's halle writing.

Charies H. Woodruff, Jr., told of the books he kept and how he kept them. Excepting the admission that he made no entries "except upon information received," his testimony developed nothing of direct interest. Cross-examination, however, proved that Senator Quar, so far as witness is aware, never had a deposit book. The witness said that he had charge of the individual ledger from 1891 to the end of 1836. In that ledger was the account of Senator Quay. It was necessary for the witness to handle deposit books of depositors.

ANTI-QUAY MEN ASK A CONFERENCE suggest That a Meeting Be Held to Secure

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 13.—The first formal step toward; harmony in the Senatorial; situ-ation was made to-day when the anti-Quay legislators held a conference and through their Chairman. Senator Fline, addressed the following letter to Senator Grady, Chairman of the Republican caucus:

"Those Republican members of the Legislature who are now opposing the election of M. S. Quay to the United States Senate hereby suggest that a committee of conference be named

gest that a committee of conference be named on the part of those voting for Mr. Quay to confer with a like committee on the part of those opposing him, with a view of adjusting factional differences and the election of a Senator. An early reply will oblige.

This evening Senator Grady replied that he had no authority to appoint such a committee, but that, in view of the importance of the matter, he would call a meeting of the Quay supporters on next Monday night and lay Senator Flinn's letter before them. While the Quay people declare that to-day's action by the 'insurgents' is a sign that they are preparing to come over to Senator Quay, the anti-Quayites assert that it is only another effort on their rart to secure the election of a Republican receptable to both factions, and that they will persist to the end in their opposition to the exsenator.

The anti-Quay people cast their said yet to.

Senator.
The anti-Quny neople cast their solid vote to-day for Alvin Markle. The seventy-fourth bal-lot resulted as follows: Quay, 14; Markle, 58; Jenks, 74,

DID HIS DAUGHTER ASSAULT HIM? Thomas Hannon Chopped with an Axe and His Daughter Arrested.

Mrs. Nannie Jeffries, 26 years old, of 2544 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, ran excitedly, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, into the barber's shop on the ground floor of the house and told John Carroll, the proprietor, that there was something serious the matter with her father, Thomas Hannon, who lived with her. Carroli and two neighbors went up-stairs to the second floor and found Hannon, who is nearly sixty years old, stretched on the bed in the middle room, in an unconscious condition and covered with blood, which was condition and covered with blood, which was pouring from an ugly wound on the head. An axe besmeared with blood lay beside him on the ted. Mrs Jeffries declared that her father had inflicted the innuries himself with the axe. Policeman Twillman of the Liberty avenus station summoned an ambulance from st. Mary's Hospital, and on its arrival Surgeon Collins found that Hannon was suffering from a tracture of the skull and also a fracture of the left shoulder, and it was his opinion that each had been caused by blows with the axe. He also said that the man could not have inflicted the injuries himself.

Mrs. Jeffries was arrested on suspicion of having assaulted her father. She became hysterical and three officers had to accompany her in the patrol wagon to the station. Her, husband, who is employed as a

hysterical and three officers had to accompany her in the patrol wagon to the station. Her husband, who is employed as a clerk by a stevedore, left home shortly after 7 o'clock and knew nothing of the occurrence until his return in the evening. He told Acting Captain Colgan that his wite and her father had been drinking bard of late, and that during a quarrel, on Wednesday the latter had knocked down and kicked his daughter. Hannon had not regained consciousness at a late hour last night, and the dioctors tregarded his condition as critical. Mrs. Jeffries will be arrangeed in the Gates Avenue Court this morning.

SCHOLL DIED WHEN ACCUSED.

Ten-Year-Old William Hover Mysteriously Shot While Teasing a Goat.

William Hover, 10 years old, of 116 Old Bergen road, in the Greenville section of Jersey City, and some other boys were amusing themselves yesterday evening with a bucking goat in a vacant lot at Rose and Fulton avenues. when a shot was heard and Hover fell to the when a shot was heard and Hover fell to the ground with a bullet wound in his hip. The boy was taken to his home, but was afterward taken to the Ci'v Hospital. Hover told the police that the man who fired the shot was tall and stout and that he tooked like Peter Scholl, who owns the goat. Scholl was 48 rears old and kent a saloon at 110 Fulton avenue. Police Cantain Nugent and with a detective went to Scholl's place to agreet him. They found him in bed with Dr. Everett attending him. The doctor said that Scholl was suffering from heart disease, and that if he were arrested and locked up the excitement would probably cause his death. Capt. Nugent decided to leave an officer on guard in the house, and said a bondsman might be procured to give hail for Scholl suppearance in court when able. A bondsman was procured, and, in company with a Justice of the Peace, went to the house to make out the bonds. On their arrival they learned that Scholl had died at 10 o'clock. He had been trouoled with heart disease for some time. While he answered the description of the man who fired the shot, it is not positively known whether he fired it, as he died without making any statement. A widow and two children survive him. ground with a bullet wound in his hip. The

EMIL CHIELLEIN MISSING.

A Well-Known Resident of New Lots Who

Former Justice of the Peace Emil Schiellein of the old town of New Lots, in Brook-lyn, has been missing from his home at Atlantic and Vermont avenues since March 25. Shortly and Vermont avenues since March 25. Shortly before his disappearance he had some trouble with his wife, and this, together with some financial entaugiements, is believed to be the cause of his absence. He was for some time sreward of the almshouse in Fiatbush after New Lots was annexed to Brooklyn, and lately he has been keeping a hotel on Huffle Bar in Jamaica Bay. His mother is the owner of Schiellein's Hotel, a resort in the Esst Now York district. A few years ago Mr. Schiellein was supposed to be worth over \$50,000. His friends have no suspicion that he has committed suicide and they expect to hear from him any day. It is thought he may have taken a trip to Germany.

Justice Field's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, April 13.-Funeral services over the remains of the late Justice Field of the Supreme Court of the United States were held at the Church of the Epiphany at 10:30 this at the Courch of the Epiphany at 10:30 this morning. Bishop Satterlee and Dr. McKim, the rector of the church, officiated. President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet occupied prominent places in the church, and the Justices of the burrene Court acted as honorary usilbearers. The Diriomatic Corps was well represented. The committee appointed by the Bar Association of the city of New York siso attended.

Country Property To Let or For Sale. Surprising results are often realized in departing from well-beaton paths. Hear this in mind when placing your advertising this sension. If your properties are traily desirable among Tate box's readers may be found a purchaser by your making known through the adventising columns the localities and the advantages, Adv.

THE ARMY BEEF INQUIRY.

CHEMIST BIGELOW'S ANALYSIS OF CANNED ROAST BEEF.

He Finds That It Contains More Nutriment. or Muscle-Forming Ingredients, Than Fresh Beef-Could Not Tell Whether the Meat Examined Was Horse Meat or Not.

WASHINGTON, April 13.-Rudolph K. Spicer of the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, that served in Porto Bleo, was a witness before the Army Court of Inquiry this morning. Spicer said that he is a professional embalmer and funeral director in Harrisburg. Pa. He had observed crystalline scales on the surface of refrigerated beef issued to the men of his regiin Porto Rico. The meat also had a greenish color. Replying to questions of Major Lee, the witness said that the crystals on the beef brought to his mind a recollection of the use of boracle acid in the embalming process. The crystals on the beef appeared more generally in the cuts of the meat, where the tissue was broken apart. He said that in the process of embalming bodies boracle acid was usually used on parts of the fesh where it had cracked open. As to canned roast beef rejected it. It was frequently spoiled and refrigerated beef in Porto Rico once only. It had a peculiar taste and made him ill.

Prof. W. D. Bigelow, chemist employed by the Department of Agriculture, who accompanied the Court of Inquiry on its inspection of the packing houses at Chicago and Kansas City, was next introduced to the court by Re-corder Davis, who said that by direction of the court Prof. Bigelow, while on the trip of inspection, had secured samples of the best from the packing houses and made analyses, the result of which was stated in a report on the subject. Col. Davis then read to the court

Prof. Bigelow's report of his examinations.

An important revelation made by the report is that canned roast beef really contains more nutriment than the fresh beef. Prof. Bigelow showed this by contrasting tables giving the composition of the fresh beef and the canned roast beef. The samples of canned roast beef had been canned in the presence of Prof. Bigeplained the influence of capping on the composition of beef. It first stated the composition of fresh beef as follows: Water, 482.8; proteids, 102.2; meat basis, 10.0; fat, f44.4; ash, 9.5. Extracted by boiling: water, 202.7 proteids, 9.1; meat basis, 3.3; fat, 22.8; ash, 2.7. Added in canning: water, 23.5; proteids, 5.7; ash, 0.7. Calculated composition of canned beef: proteids, 107.8; meat basis, 7.6; ash, 6.8; sodium chloride, 3.92. Composition of canned beef as determined by analysis: water, 303.6; proteids, 107.4; meat basis, 8.2; fat, 71.6; ash.

72; sodium chloride, 3.73; undetermined, 8.0. Dr. Bigelow was sworn and identified the report read by Col. Davis, who continued the reading of the report. The report said, in con-clusion, that the figures given showed that in canning the only substances lost were water, fat and ash, while the proteids were increased. It is shown, said Dr. Bigelow, that a can of

It is shown, said Dr. Bigelow, that a can of thirty cunces of roast beef contains everything contained in 48.0 ounces of fresh beef except a certain amount of fat.

Recorder Davis also read to the court a summary sent to the War Investigating Commission by the Division of Chemistry of the Pepartment of Agriculture, stating the general conclusions of a number of reports on the examination of canned roast beef as compared with uncooked fresh beef. It was remarked in this report that the examinations showed that canned beef contained 24.4 per cent. nutritive substances, or muscle-making food, as compared with 110 per cent. of the same substances in the fresh beef.

Major Lee pointed out that the reports of Prof. Bisclow sent to the War Investigating Commission were of the examination of the beef supplied the army within the present year and too remote to be compared with the beef supplied the army in Cuba. He objected to its introduction as testimony.

Col. Davis said that had he known in advance to what the reports related he might not have submitted them. He offered to withdraw them but Major Lee quickly interposed that he shoull not press his objection, but should rather expect to also introduce some testimony relating to su poles of recent date. A brief executive sessic was held, and the court decided to exclude the report.

Prof. Bigelow was then examined by Col. Davis as to what chemical he had discovered in different food prevarations. He described the use of boracle seld, and said it was frequently used in the preservation of milk and wines.

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Col. Davis referred to Dr. Currie's testimony before the court that he had found evidence of boric acid? In the preservation of milk and wines.

Col. Davis referred to Dr. Currie's testimony before the court that he had found evidence of boric acide by dinping tumeric perer in a solution was turned orange; when touched with anmonia it turned dark brown.

"Would you say that indicated the presence of boric acide" inquired Col. Davis.

"It would indicate its absence," replied Dr. Bigelow.

Dr. Bigelow said that saleylic acid would have no action on iron or steel, which also controlled that he had found it is discovered in the bound of the shooting.

Those Lake City people cannot be trusted, "and Springs, "for if ever they get the drop on you they will kill you sure. I would have apoken up at the inquest that he knew nothing of the shooting.

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Bigelow.

Dr. Bigelow said that saleylic acid would have no action on iron or steel, which also contradicted Dr. Currie's testimony. He never found a combination of toric and saleylic acid in any food he had examined. He had found them scharately in such articles as milk, wine, cider and catsur. A combination of the two acids would give a very bitter faste, while separately they are tasteless and odorless. He had found formaldehyde in milk, used as a preservative. He exhibited to the court several samples of fresh beef that had been treated with salleylic acid and boric acid and a combination of the soids. The acids, he said, turned the meat white when applied.

At the affernoon session Major Lee crossexamined Dr. Bigelow, and inquired if he had a letter written by Prof. John Lloyd of Cincinnati referred to him in the Agricultural Department. Dr. Bigelow replied affirmatively and said the letter called attention to the bittertaste produced by a combination of salleylic and boric acid. He then made such a compound and found that its taste was very bitter.

Q.—You are familiar with the commercial beef extract. How nutritive is that? 'A.—There is very little nutrition, but it is especially valuable on account of its stimulating properties. I will not say that it does not contain some nutriment.

Q.—Do you consider the meat from which beef extract is made a nutritious article of food? A.—The nutrition in the extraction by a small proportion of what is in the beef. Only a small proportion is extracted in the boiling. By nutriment I mean the muscle-forming ingredients.

a small proportion is extracted in the boiling. By nutriment I mean the muscle-forming ingredients.

Major Lee called Dr. Bigelow's attention to the rejection by the soldiers of the canned roast beef and their expressed preference for bacon.

A man does not always choose the food that is best for him." replied Dr. Bigelow.

He admitted that he had had no experience with canned roast beef in a trobical climate under the conditions existing in the Cuban expedition. He thought, however, that both the analytical examination and the practical results of the food should receive consideration. His examinations showed the real difference in natrition between mean of a coarse fibre and meat of a fine fibre. He said from the analysis he made he could not tell if the canned meat was from healthy or unhealthy cattle, nor was he sure that he could from such analysis determine whether the meat was horse meat or not.

Q.—Could the analysis you have made suffice

analysis determine whether the meat was horse meat or not.

Q.—Could the analysis you have made suffice to prove the absence of any disease bacteria?

A.—It would not show.

Major Lee—Take a little horseflesh, carpenter's glue, common salt and tallow, would its combination not produce results quite the ame and chemically similar to the results you have stated? A.—I have never examined any horse flesh, but I think my analysis would have shown horse flesh.

horse tesh, but I think my analysis would have shown horse flesh.

Q.—Could any chemist from such an examination as you made affilm positively that the canned beef furnished the troops in Cuba in the war with Spain was ilt and nourishing food for the army? A.—I would not so affirm. As I have stated, the practical result should be taken into consideration.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS UNEAST. To Discuss in Secret the Motive Power

Changes on the Elevated Roads. A call has been issued for a secret conference of the local lodges of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the metropolitan district at Tammany Hall next Sunday week to take action on "matters of importance." Chief Arthur will come on here to attend the confer-ence, which will have an afternoon and even-

sace, which will have an afternoon and evening session.

The greatest secrecy is observed as to the object of the meeting, but it is generally besieved that it has been called to discuss what shall be done in regard to the proposed change of motive power on the elevated roads in this city. The engineers are very uneasy about the proposed change from steam to electricity, as many of them fear that they may be thrown out of work in favor of cheaper workers.

Long Island Express Trains Soon to Cross

The connection between the Long Island Railroad and the Brooklyn elevated road at the Flatbush avenue depot will be completed in a few days, and President Baldwin announced restorday that express trains from Jamaica would be run over the bridge by May 1.

BOY SOLDIERS IN REFIEW.

plimentary review before Col. Franklin Bart-

ett. The exercises marked the closing of the

The cadets, who were from 6 to 18 years,

presented a smart appearance when they marched into the square commanded by Col.

Col. Bartlett the standard bearer of each com-

pany dipped his flag to the reviewing officer, while the captains appeared as conscious and

dignified as though they were in command of a

More than half the spectators were women

to the spectacular effect created by the neat

white and blue uniforms of the cadets,

A competitive drill followed the review. The

volutions of the boys evoked frequent ap-

of approval from the fair ones among the spec-

LAKE CITY'S LYNCHING TRIAL.

Prosecution's Case Closed-Terror That Ex

isted in the Little Town.

City lynching trial late this afternoon District

Attorney Lathrop announced that the Govern-

ment had practically completed its case. There

will be considerable testimony for the prose-

cution in rebuttal, but this is being held in re

serve. The Government is satisfied that it has

made out a strong case against the eleven men

on trial. Much of the evidence to-day was

damaging to the accused. The defence will

City was described to-day by Government wit-

who refused to join the lynching mob, said he had to leave there for fear of being killed.

Springs was a member of the Coroner's jury

Baker was killed by "unknown parties." He

lected, or had been able to fly away as soon as I told what I knew."

Post Office Inspector Move told of the bitter feeling against Baker because of his color. He could not rent an office, and got orders before the shooting from the Postmaster-General to exchange mulduring daylight only. This was necessary after assaults had been made on Baker. Move said the Lake City people condemned the crime, but refused absolutely to help him investigate it. On the other hand, they tried to block him.

The witnesses showed that people who knew facts regarding the lynching were afraid to talk it Lake City. Those who did testify for the Government had to move away as soon as it was known that they were on the Government side, and they saw now it would not be well to return.

WINDSOR FIRE INQUEST.

Commodore Gerry to Be Asked About the

Fire Escapes on the Hotel.

Coroner Fitzpatrick will begin the investiga-

tion into the Windsor Hotel fire this morning

at 10:30 c'clock. The inquest will, it is ex-

pected, last at least three days. Sixty witnesses

have been subportaged, and the Coroner says he

will do everything in his power to fix the re-

will do everything in his power to fix the responsibility for the disaster. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, the owner of the property, will, it is said, be called upon to testify as to the fire-escape tacilities of the hotel. There will be a number of witnesses from the Fire Department and the Building Department. Several of the employees and the guests of the notel who escaped will also be put on the stand to testify as to what they know about the fire. The District Attornev's office will have a representative on hand to look after the interests of the people.

President Loubet to President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, April 13.- The following con-

gratulatory desputch from President Loubet of

France was received yesterday by President

McKinley in reply to his message announcing the signing of the peace treaty with Spain:

"Panis, April 12, 1850.

"To His Excellency William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington."

I am deeply touched by the sentiments which your Excellency was pleased to express toward me on the occasion of the signing of the tratifications of the trenty) peace between the United States and Samin and I heartily thank you therefor. I especially desire to assure your Excellency of the sincer desire of the Government of the republic and its President constantly to draw closer the bonds of traditional friendship which have so long united the two great republics.

EMILE LOUBET."

The President Beappoints Judge Ewart.

Washington, April 13.—The President to-day reappointed Hamilton G. Ewart to be

Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western district of North Caro-

lina. Mr. Ewart's nomination was sent to the

second and third sessions of the Fifty-fifth Congress, but failed of confirmation owing to the opposition of Senator Butler.

A recess commission was given him and he held court in regular terms. After the final adjournment of Congress the question of the legality of a recess appointment was raised, but the Attorney-General to-day decided that there was nothing to prevent his renomination and a new commission was to-day issued by the President.

The Alaska Boundary Dispute.

WASHINGTON, April 13.-The Dominion Gov-

ernment has responded favorably to the sug-

gestion of the United States that a modus

vivendi be agreed to lin regard to the Alaska

vivendi be agreed to lin regard to the Alaska boundary, pending the settlement of the boun-dary controversy. The suggestion was in-tended to prevent further outbreaks on the territory in dispute between Alaska and the British Northwest. It will be necessary, how-ever, to secure the assent of the British Gov-ernment to the action of the Dominion authori-ties, but this is assured, as the matter was re-ferred originally by Great British to the Do-minion Cabinet.

Too much rich food causes indigestion: Johnson Digestive Tablets relieve it at once.—Adv.

A terrible state of affairs in the town of Lake

open its side to-morrow.

CMARLESTON, S. C. April 13.-In the Lake

sound of war heroes

C. Groff. As they passed in review before

KILLED BY A POLICEMAN.

Good Showing by Columbia Institute Cadet at Their Annual Reception Drill. DETECTIVE DOYLE'S WIND.UP OF A WEDDING CELEBRATION. Four thousand friends of the Columbia Institute Cadets taxed the seating capacity of the Twenty-second Regiment armory last night to see the embryo soldiers pass in a com-

Stands Up Everybody in Spohr's Saloon at 3 A. M. and Opens Fire When the Peo-ple Try to Escape—Martin Carey Shot in the Heart—Miller's Hand Perforated. Martin Carev, 23 years old, a tinumith, of 189 military year, and during the evening the youths showed efficiency in drilling and North Second street, Williamsburg, was shot through the heart and killed, and August Miller, 25 years old, of 173 Montrose avenue, was shot through the right hand shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning during a row !! August Spohr's saloon, at 49 Montrose avenue, and James Doyle, a detective attached to Police Headquarters in Brooklyn, is under arrest,

> Doyle is 32 years old and lives at 75 Herbert street. Williamsburg. He has a wife and one child. He has been on the police force since 1890 and was made a detective three years ago. For a long time John Carney was a boarder

accused of the shooting.

and their bright costumes added considerably in Doyle's family. Carney was married on Wednesday night in St. Cecilia's Roman Catholie Church. In anticipation of Carney's wedding. Doyle on Wednesday morning began to plause; the efforts of the juniors elicited marks drink. In the afternoon he put on his best ot approval from the fair ones among the spec-tators. The four companies were commanded as follows; Capt. R. P. Hoyt, Company A.; Capt. H. C. Pierey, Company B.; Capt. J. B. Little, Company E.; Capt. W. D. Fielding, Company D. Company E.; composed of the youngest cadets, went through a drill commanded by Capt. A. W. Powell. A battalion drill followed, Major A. R. Camp commanding, and the medals were then presented and honors announced by Prin-cipal Dr. E. Fowler as follows: ciothes and went out. He kept up the cele-bration after attending the marriage ceremony, and shortly after midnight he appeared at Spohr's saloon. He sat down at a table in a rear room, where he was presently joined by a woman, who later told the police she was Maggie Miller, aged 25, and that she lived at 2010 Atlantic avenue. Doyle ordered drinks Gold medal to best deilled non-commissioned offi-cer, presented by the principal, to Serzt. Irving Smith: honorable-mention, Sergt. R. B. Boyers, Gold medal to the Cantain of the successful com-pany in competitive drill, presented by Col. J. C. Groff, Capt. Piercev of Company B. Company A. gold medal, presented by Capt. Hoyt to H. Perrne: honorable mention, G. S. Enapp and H. B. Mason. and he invited Spohr and his wife to join him The party sat drinking for more than an hour joined her a few minutes later.

In the saloon at this time were; Carey and a friend, Hiram McLarney, aged 19, of 76 Rich rdson street, as well as Conrad Konzelman of 174 Montrose avenue, Henry Flotz of 175 Montrose avenue and August Miller of 173 Montrose avenue. The last three were playing pinochle. Carey and McLarney had been a theatre with two young women and or their way home stopped at Spohr's place and had drinks at the bar. Carey drank ginger

F. B. Bobinson.

Company D. gold medal, presented by Capt. Fielding to E. H. White, Jr.; honorable mention, W. Douglas and D. D. Ballin.

Company F. gold medal, presented by Capt. Powell to J. McDounell; honorable mention, G. Camberer and L. Connicalso presented to Capts. Hoyt.

Gold medals were also presented to Capts. Hoyt.

Piercey, Little, Fielding and Powell by Companies A. B. C. D and E respectively. Percey, Little, Fielding and Powell by Companies A. B. C. Dand E respectively.

After a special company drill by the best drilled cadets from different companies the diminuitive members of Company E went through a series of military calisthenies in which the efforts of the younger ones to keep time created considerable amusement.

A very pretty exhibition by the Iencing squad was followed by a new feature, consisting of a drill with a howitzer gun. Major Camp then commanded two squads of the most expert soldiers in a Gatting gun drill, in which the method of handling with numbers diminishing under infantry fire was illustrated. Capt. R. P. Hoyt had charge of one gun and Capt. J. B. Little was gunner of the other. The exercises concluded with a parade, under Adit. William M. Baxter, of the members of all companies except "E," who were excused on account of their extreme youth.

ale.

Shortir after 2 o'clock Doyle, who had become boisterous, called to Spohr to serve another drink to him and the woman. Spohr declined and shouted to all to get out. He had previously closed the front door of the saloon and unlocked a door leading from the rear of the salcon to a hallway so that the people could all leave through the hall entrance. It is said that after Spohr had declined to serve any more drinks Doyle and the woman jumped to their feet and raised a disturbance.

Doyle, it is said, drew a pistol and commanded everybody in the place to fall in line, All but Kenzelman did so. He opened a window on the Lorimer street side of the saloon and intended to the saloon and intended to the saloon and intended to the hall. He had proceeded only a few feet when a pistol shot rang out and Garey ran into the hall crying: "I'm shot in the heart." He resched the sidewalk and fell on his face near the corner curbstone.

August Miller, who was behind Carey, threw up his right arm when he heard the first shot and tried to follow Carey. A second shot struck his right band. A third shot followed. Miller reached the street and his shouts were heard by Policeman Kiernan, who was at Leonard and Meserole streets. When he reached in the hall. He was joined by Policeman Hillings and Acting Detective Traey.

"Somebody has been shot here and the murders is in the house," said one of the murders is in the house," said one of the murders is in the saloon when the shooting began. While Klernan and Traev stood guard Hillings and Acting Detective Traey.

"Somebody has been shot here and the murders is in the saloon when the shooting began. While Klernan and Traev stood guard Hillings and hotting heterive Traey.

"Somebody has been shot here and the murders is in the house," said one of the men who was in the saloon. When the shooting began. While Klernan and Traev stood guard Hillings and hotting here in the saloon. The shooting here in the hillings and here to return and on the stairs she passed Doyle, who was hurrying to

Spoirs kitchen. Doyle greeted them pleasantly.

"Whr, hello, Jim.!" he said to Kiernan.

"Whr, hello, Jim.!" Kiernan replied. "What's all the trouble about?"

Doyle said he didn't know. He was searched, but no pistol was found upon him. His gait was sunsteady and he seemed to have been drinking heavily. He was taken to the police station along with the Miller woman, the saloon keeper, his wife, McLarney, Konzelman, Flotz and Miller.

At the station house Doyle was taken into Capt. Corwiu's private room and closely questioned. He seemed to be in a stupor and either could not or would not understand the questions but to him. While the Captain was talking to him policemen who had been sent to find the revolver raported that the weapon could not be found, but a revolver case was picked up in the yard back of the saloon. Doyle said that he had no recollection of the shooting and declared again and again that he had no revolver in his possession at the time of the shooting.

of the shooting.

The Miller woman said she was married and had known Doyle since childhood. All the other persons who were taken into custody as witnesses said that the shooting took place after Spohr had extinguished nearly all the lights in order to get the people out of the place, and therefore the assailant could not be seen.

lights in order to get the people out of the place, and therefore the assailant could not be seen.

Doyle was held on the charge of homicide and the others as witnesses.

The whole party was taken later to the Ewen Street Police Court. Doyle was not placed in the prisoners' pen, but had a seat in the corridor. Acting Detective Tracy charged him with homicide. He was represented by former District Attorney James W. Ridgway. The lawyer refused to offer a plea until after the Coroner's inquest. Magistrate Lemon adjourned the nearing until Thursday and committed Doyle without bail.

Before Doyle was taken to Police Headquarters Coroner Delap, who has known him from childhood, questioned him, but the Coroner declined to tell what he had said until his investigation was completed.

Capt. Corwin went to Spohr's saloon resterday afternoon to make a personal search for the missing pistol. Under a bed in an inner room he found one empty cartridge shell. He came across four more shells later, and then in the parior stove he found the revolver. It had been shoved into ashes in the body of the stove and was covered up completely. The shells found fitted the revolver.

The body of Carey, which had been taken to the station house, was removed in the afternoon to his home. He was employed in Haberman's tin factory in North Second street. A brother, Michael, served with the Forty-seventh Regiment in Porto Rico.

Dyspepsia **Indigestion**

To get rid of these allments, start at the sear of the trouble, by setting the stomach right. The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract when taken with meals, will greatly aid digestion, and enable you to obtain as much nourishment as is possible from your diet.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

is not a mere tonic-it is a food as well.

Mme. Melba writesi "I highly commend the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. I use it with my dally diet. It improves my appetite and digestion wonderfully." Johann Hoff: NewYork, Berlin, Paris.

best is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

money can buy. Every atom which enters into its composition is the highest in quality and highest in cost.

It is pretty hard to get the best out of a medicine without putting the best in it.

Ayer s [the Sarsaparilla which made Sarsaparilla famous]

is one hundred per cent. strong, one hundred per cent. pure, the same reliable, safe Sarsaparilla that your grandparents used, and it is unequaled by any other blood purifier in the world.

HAVANA DEATH RATE FALLS

EFFECT OF OUR WORK IN KEEPING THE CITY CLEAN.

uban Generals Call on Gen. Brooke After a Conference with Gomez Paying the Cuban Troops to Begin on Monday. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS.

HAVANA, April 13.-Only nine deaths were reported here to-day. This is the first time that such a small mortality has been recorded. The doctors and the press agree that all praise is due to Gep. Ludlow and Major Davies for the cleanliness of the city, to which is due the

great falling off in the death rate. A meeting of Cuban Generals took place at the Quinta de los Molinos, Gen. Gomez's residence, this afternoon, and Gen. Gomez was formally notified of his election to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Army, from which he had been removed by the Cuban Mili-tary Assembly. Gen. Gomez accepted the post, and thanked all those who had supported him in his contest with the Assembly. He said that he would appoint two other Generals to assist him in the task of disbanding the army and to help Gov.-Gen. Brooke in the distribution of the money domated by the United States for the Cuban troops. He promised that some of the money would be given to the officers, many o whom are in great need. The Generals warmly applauded Gen. Gomez's speech.

After the meeting Gen. Gomez invited all the Generals to go with him to the Salon Trocha. Brooke. At about 2:30 o'clock the party ar Gomez officially introduced his companions in arms. Gen. Brooke talked with the Generals about affairs in each of the provinces. He told Gen. Gomez that the Cuban General Mayla Rodriguez had sent him a communication that the Cuban forces in Matanzas province had been disbanded by his (Rodriguez's) own orders. Gen. Brooke expressed dissatisfaction with such conduct, which left the province without a rural guard and scattered the soldiers before they received the money that was coming to them. Gen. Gomez and the other Generals agreed that the conduct of Gen. Rodriguez was wrong. Gen. Gomez asked Gen. Brooke to explain his (Gomez's) conduct while he was with him. Gen. Brooke then warmly praised Gomez's honesty, disinterestedness and patriotism The Generals expressed themselves as highly pleased with Gen. Brooke's appreciation of the character of Gen. Gomez.

Gen. Gomez said it was his opinion that no attempt should be made at the present time to establish a civil Government in Cuba. If, how-ever, the American authorities desired otherwise and wanted to appoint a Cuban civil Governor, he would recommend Gen. Bartolome Maso for the post. These words of Gen. Gomez impressed all his hearers as showing that he has no personal ambition.

The work of disbanding the Cuban Army will begin to-morrow, and their payment will probably begin on Monday. Gen. Brooke has issued an order that American soldiers who wish to be discharged from the service and remain in the country will be

permitted to do so.

A decree will be signed by Gen. Brooke authorizing a record of the deaths that occurred during the war. Two witnesses of a death will be sufficient to have the death registered.

Gen. Ludlow promises to punish the soldiers who are proved to have been guilty of disorderly conduct at El Vedado. A row occurred in Conde street last night between an American officer and a number of po-

licemen. The trouble, which began in words, ended in a fight, in which the officer knocked down several of the policemen and put the rest to flight. Two of the rollcemen were seriously

to flight. Two of the rolicemen were seriously injured. At last accounts the officer had not been arrested. His insignia indicated that he held the rank of Captain, but he refused to give his name.

Several Cuban officers who are enemies of Gen. Gomez will publish to-morrow violent charges denouncing him as a traitor. They say that Gomez accepted Gen. Blanco's plan for a revolt against the Americans, which provided for the uniting of the Spanish and Cuban forces. The plan falled because Gen. Calixto Garcia opposed it. The officers add that Gen. Gomez had several conferences with Gen. Solano, Gen. Blanco's Chief of Staff, last October.

There is nothing new in this report, which was current here last fall. The Sun at the time published a full account of the matter.

Killed Himself for Grief.

Joseph R. Hodgson, 47 years old, a well-todo veterinary surgeon, of 93 Keap street, Wil-liamsburg, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the right temple with a revolver. His suicide was due to grief over the death of his little grandson. Joseph De Witt, 2 years old, who on Aug. 20 last was found dead in bed beside his mother, Mrs. James De Witt, at 72 Penn street.

Henry E. Colkin, 33 years old, of 77 Pine street, Brooklyn, was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs at the Brooklyn Elevated Road station at Norwood avenue and Fulton street last evening. He died before a physician ar-rived.

BETWEEN THE ACTS

Ten

times as

strong

Its ingredients

are the best that

is the name of the original 10 for 10c. little cigars. They were an instant success when first offered to the public 21 years ago, and notwithstanding the many imitations and substitutes that have been made,

Between the Acts

(or "Acts" as everybody calls them now) are more popular and sell more than ever before. All stores have them, 10 for 10c.; but we would prefer-if you have never tried them -to send you 50 for 50c. (delivered free).

American Tobacco Co., 6 507-529 W. 22d St., New-York City.

EXCISE LAW BREAKERS CONVICTED.

Five Saloon Keepers Fined \$25 Each-Four Forfeit Bail Amounting to \$4,000. Twenty-six excise cases were called for trial in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday before
Justices Holbrook, Hinsdale and Jerome. Five

defendants were found guilty of violation of the Liquor Tax law and four forfeited \$1,000 ball each. The five who were convicted were fined \$25 each. They were John Doonan of 1853 First avenue, George Mohlpart of 505 1853 First avenue, George Mohlpart of 505 West Forty-eighth street, John Early of 342 Seventh avenue, Louis Isola of 60 Baxter street and William Schultz of 228 East Eighty-first street. The four who forfeited their bail were Nathaniel Nathaus of 319 West Thirty-eighth street, Frank Ness of 190 Western Boulevard, James Gallio of 2157 First avenue and Albert Peck of 325 East Twenty-first street.

Justice Jerome said that Magistrate Cornell's statement that the blanks, if filled out, covered all points necessary to a good complaint was true of the new blanks, but not of those formerly of use in the police courts. As the excise cases now coming to trial are all several months old, the complaints are drawn on the old blanks, and are in many cases defective.

Another Dover Bank Wrecker Sentenced. WILMINGTON, Del., April 13,-William E. Cotter, a Philadelphia real estate broker, was sen-tenced in the United States Court this morning teneed in the United States Court this morning to pay a fine of \$5.000 and to be imprisoned in Trenton Prison for eighteen months, for missapplying the funds of the Dover Bank. District Attorney Vandegrift then created a surprise when he asked that the cases against state Senator James Frank Allee, Charles H. Butler, ex-Sheriff Amos Cole and John R. McGonigal be noile prossed. He said that the Government had a doubt if a fraudulent intent could be proved.

Addi dibadi dibadi dibadi dibadi dibadi diba "We had

GRAPE-NUTS

for breakfast and never before did I know what a charming

flavor grape sugar has."

The concentration of nourishment and the most delicious of all flavors.

AT GROCERS.